

JFK AND THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

TO THE BRINK



Sage Van Eekhout

CHAPTER 1

Introduction



Based on the exhibition created by the National Archives and its John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum,
presented by **AT&T**

This app is a combination of an interactive textbook and an exhibition from the National Archives. It explains the Cuban Missile crisis and JFK while providing videos, pictures, quotes and brief descriptions of different pieces of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The app is presented by AT&T and powered by Flowboard.

Use in classroom

“We do not believe they are ready to fire.”

Sidney Graybeal, Missile and Space Division Chief, CIA
Tuesday, October 16, 1962

THE FIRST OF THE WARHEADS HAD ARRIVED OCTOBER 4 ⓘ

The President and his advisers were briefed by CIA officials on the photographic evidence of the Soviet missile deployment in Cuba: images showing the presence of medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBMs). MRBMs had a target range of approximately 1,000 miles, with Washington, DC; Dallas, Texas; and Cape Canaveral, Florida, all falling within that range. Transcripts of Kennedy's tape recordings reveal the Ex Comm's efforts to interpret the evidence.

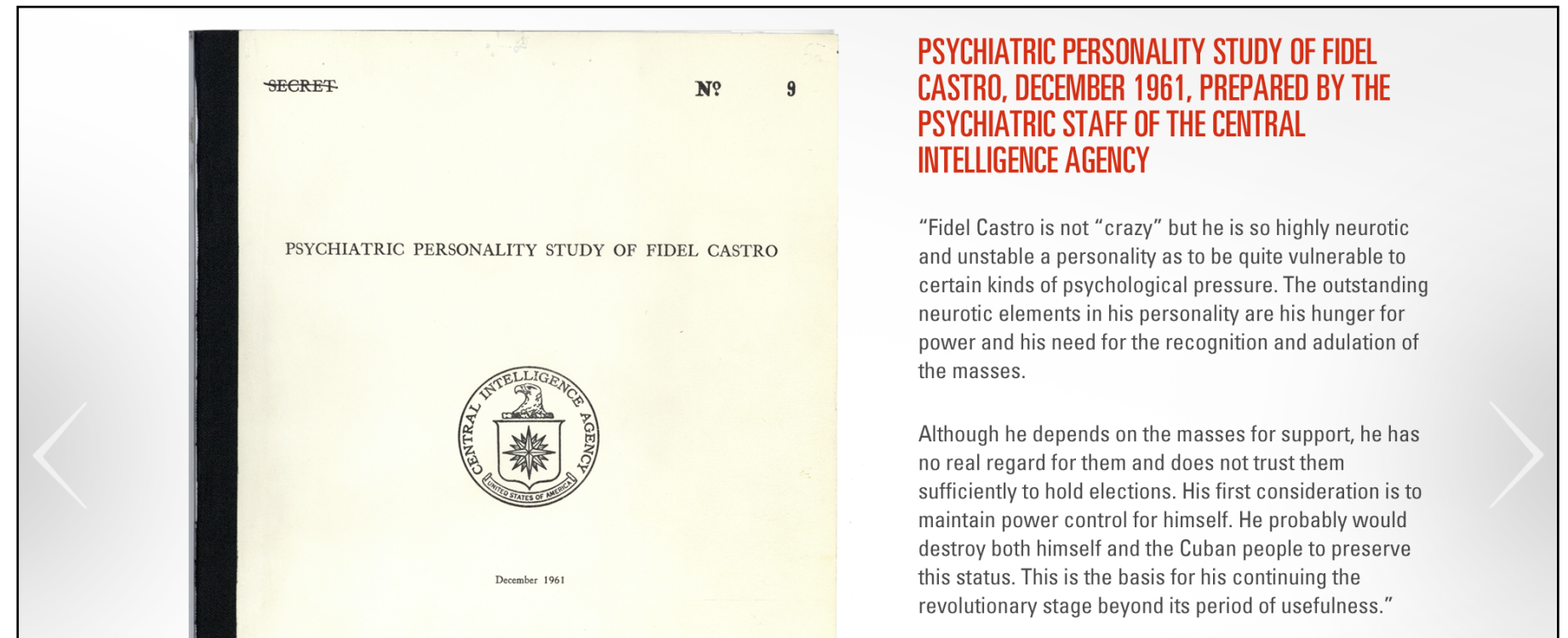


Use in the classroom

Features:

1. This app shows how tense it was during the Cold War
2. It is a detailed timeline of the two week period where the U.S did not know if the Cold war was about to heat up or not
3. Free with no in app costs or ads
4. Includes:
 1. Galleries of primary documents
 2. Videos
 3. Timelines
 4. Glossaries
 5. Phone and committee conversations

Fidel Castro's Psychiatric Study, 1961



Primary source documents include CIA reports that can be expanded and read in full

This app would be helpful for illustrating the Cuban Missile Crisis and the multiple layers of it. It provides real interactions between JFK and his team. It also includes documents like a psychiatric personality study of Fidel Castro so students could look into one portion or get an overview of the whole crisis. The continuing video that runs

throughout the app shows the conversations with Ex Comm in context of how many days it's been since the last meeting. This app is very versatile because it can be used as an introduction to the Cuban Missile Crisis or it could be used in the middle of a Cold War or even a review or closer look into the event.

Features

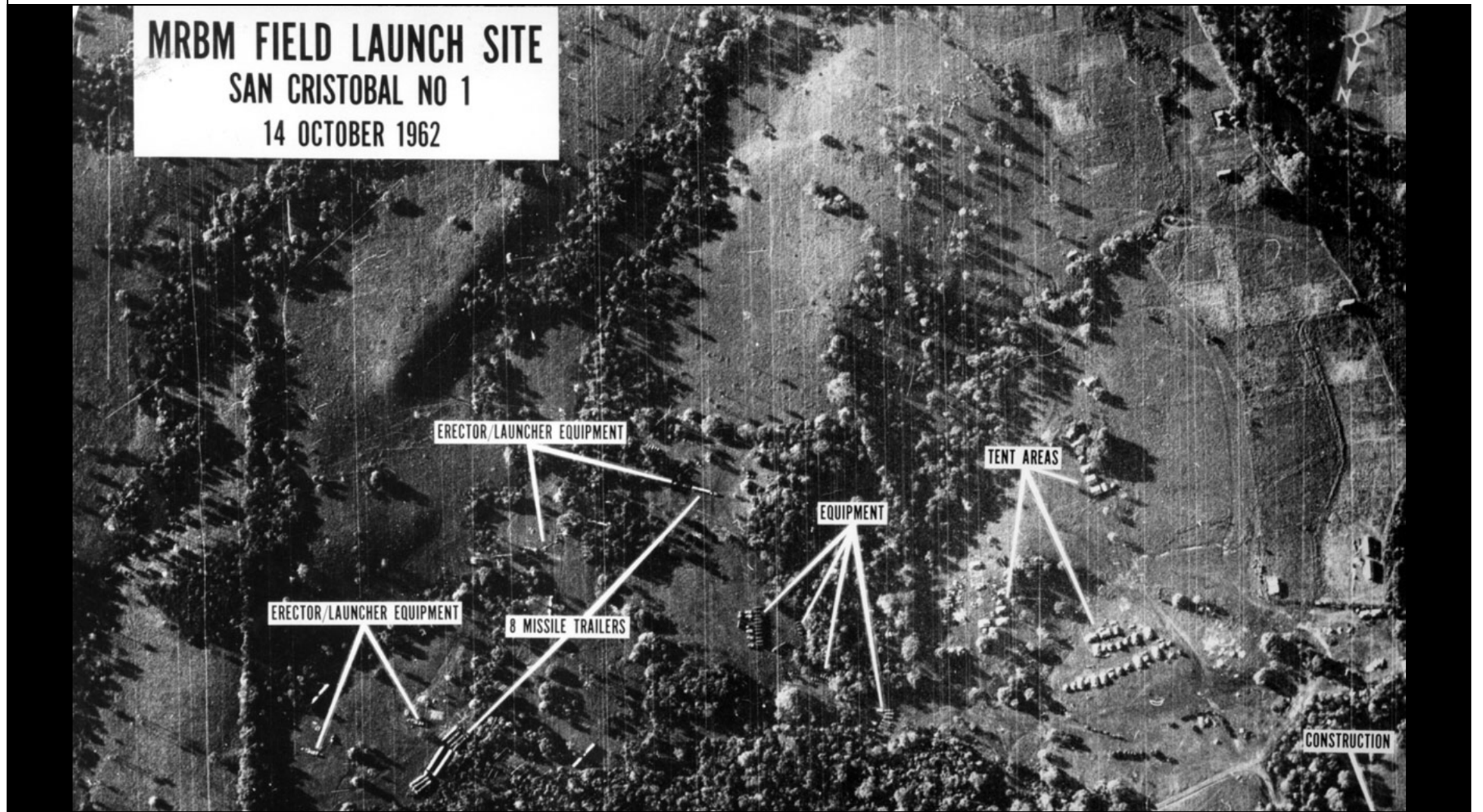
1. For both the app and microsite: <http://foundationnationalarchive.org/cmc/>
2. For all the Youtube videos: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqncrEvZNeEmDXfh20fXgAg>
3. If students don't have access to an iPad or can not take it home with them, they can still access all the information. The series on YouTube is not very long, each video is under four minutes long, so they are easy to pay attention too.

First video in the series

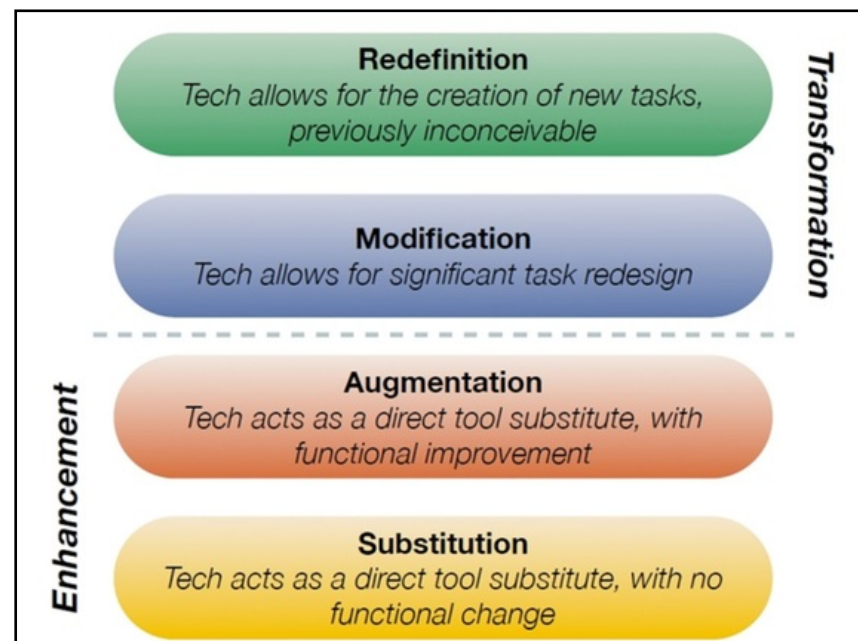


Youtube videos can be used alone and do not require the context of the app or microsite. They would still be a good resource to use since they are filled with a lot of information

SAMR rating



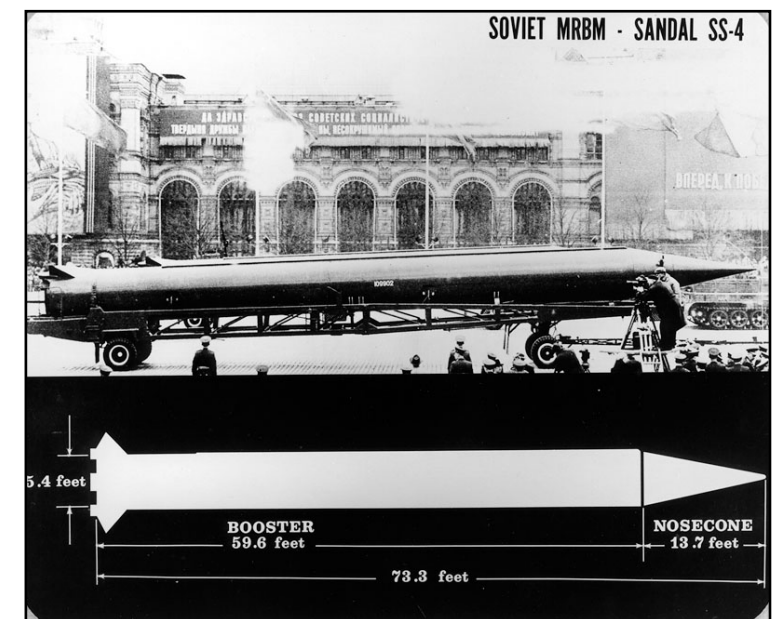
SAMR rating



SAMR stands for Substitution, Augmentation, Modification and Redefinition. The SAMR model is used to enhance and transform a lesson using technology. Substitution and Augmentation are used to enhance the experience with direct tools and functional improvement while Modification and Redefinition are used to transform the lesson by redesigning and/or creation of a new task.

CHRONOLOGY OF SOVIET DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES IN CUBA

SPRING 1962	Khrushchev conceives of a plan to secretly deploy nuclear missiles in Cuba. The Presidium approves Khrushchev's proposal. The plan is eventually code-named "Anadyr," the site of a strategic air base in Siberia from which Soviet bombers could reach the United States.
MAY 30, 1962	Cuban leadership accepts the Soviet offer of the missiles; Castro later proposes that the deployment be publicly announced — not carried out in secret — but Khrushchev insists on the operation's secrecy.
SUMMER 1962	U.S. intelligence detects Soviet military shipments to Cuba.
SEPTEMBER 4, 1962	President Kennedy issues a statement warning the Soviet Union that "the gravest issues would arise" if they were to deploy weapons "with significant offensive capability."
SEPTEMBER 7, 1962	President Kennedy calls up 150,000 army reservists for one year of active duty.
THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER 1962	The Soviet Union repeatedly denies the deployment of offensive weapons. The United States detects more state-of-the-art Soviet defensive surface-to-air-missiles (SAMs) in Cuba and after September 10, decides to limit the amount of time any U-2 will fly over Cuba to lessen the risk of one being shot down.
OCTOBER 4, 1962	The first nuclear warheads arrive in Cuba.
OCTOBER 1962	The Soviet Union continues to deny the presence of offensive weapons in Cuba.
OCTOBER 9, 1962	The United States intensifies surveillance flights over Cuba in an effort to obtain evidence of nuclear missile sites there.
OCTOBER 14, 1962	A U-2 flight flies over the western end of Cuba and photographs activity in San Cristobal.
OCTOBER 15, 1962	Analysts at the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) find evidence in the photographs of a medium-range ballistic missile site.
OCTOBER 16, 1962	The evidence is presented to President Kennedy.

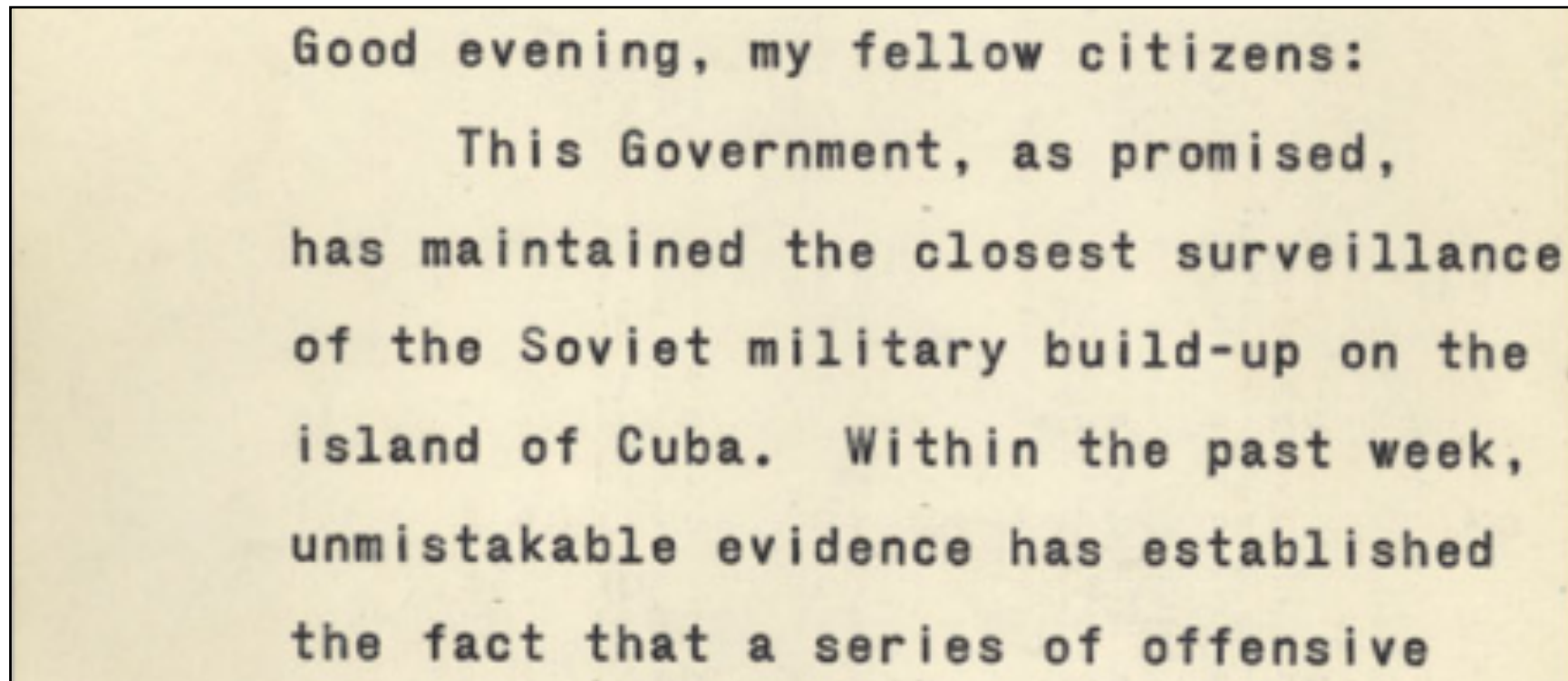


A:

I rated "To the Brink" as Augmentation on the SAMR scale. The app includes videos and primary documents such as phone conversations and satellite images along with reports which allows it to be more than a digital textbook.

Meeting special needs

A part of JFK's speech, the rest can be access on the app or the microsite



Most everything can be zoomed in on provided larger text and can be copied into a document and be read aloud there.

Many of the pages in the app have videos that speak to the students and the images can be zoomed in on for a closer look. This is good for visual learners and students with visual impairments. Some pages have info pages that give definitions of key concepts, people and timelines for students who may have a harder time learning the subject. The linear set up of this app is also great for

students who like structure and patterns, like most logical learning styles. However there is no way to read the documents or text aloud, it is just the videos so for auditory learners or students who aren't on grade level for reading do not have that option.

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